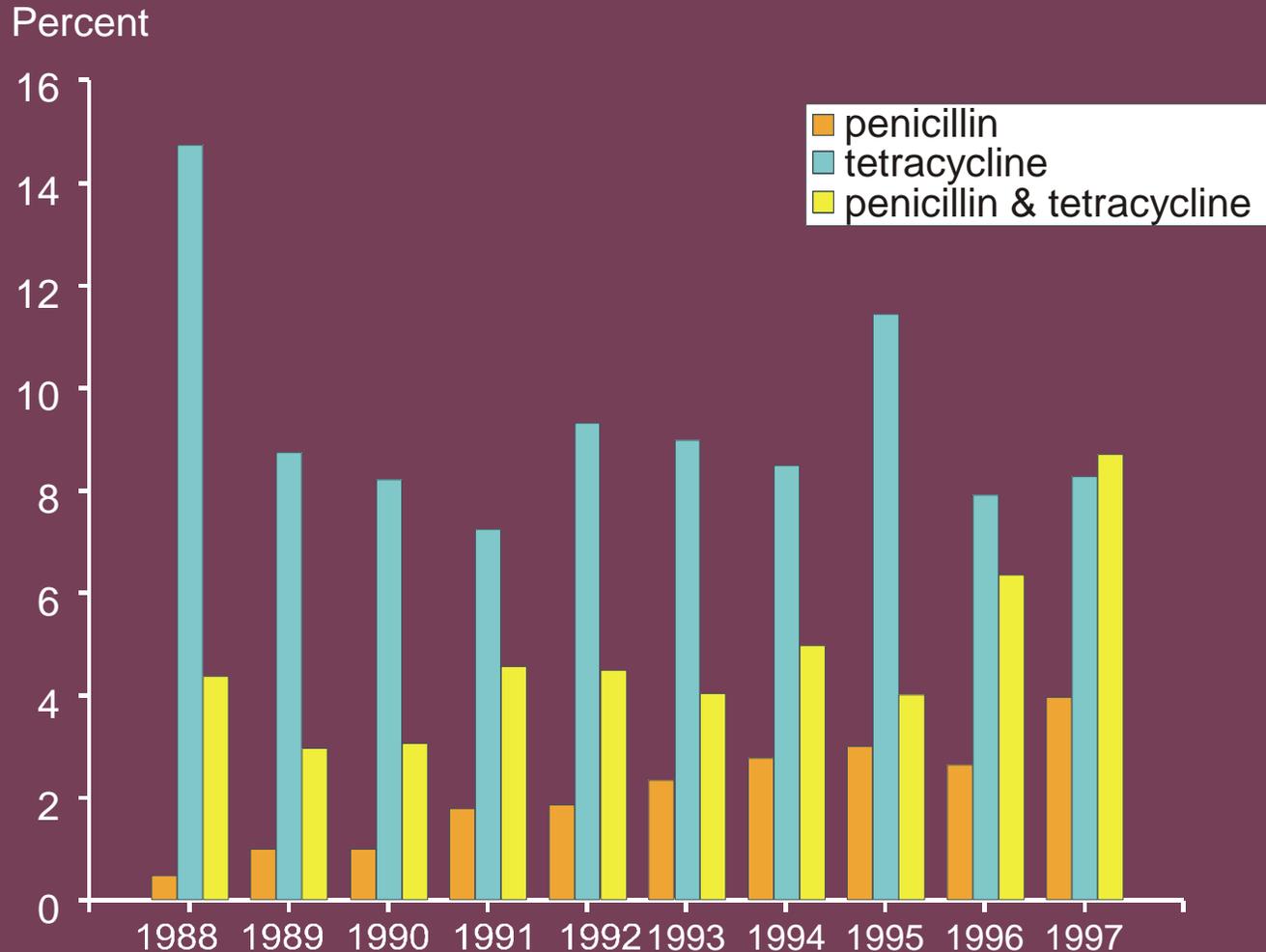
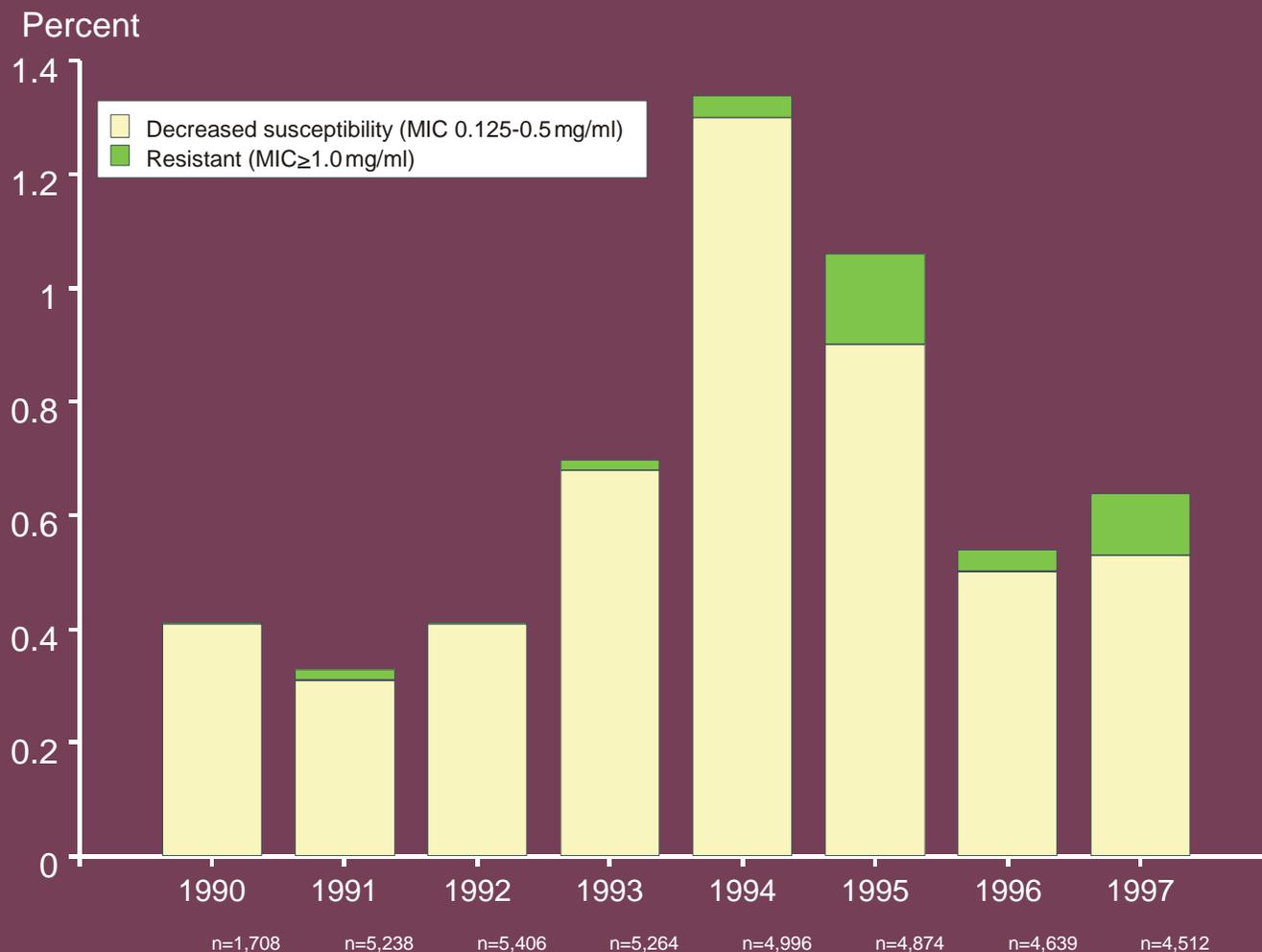


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Trends in chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, 1988-1997



Note: Chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin denotes a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of greater than or equal to 2 mg penicillin/mL and beta-lactamase negative; chromosomally-mediated resistance to tetracycline corresponds to a MIC of greater than or equal to 2 mg tetracycline/mL without plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistance.

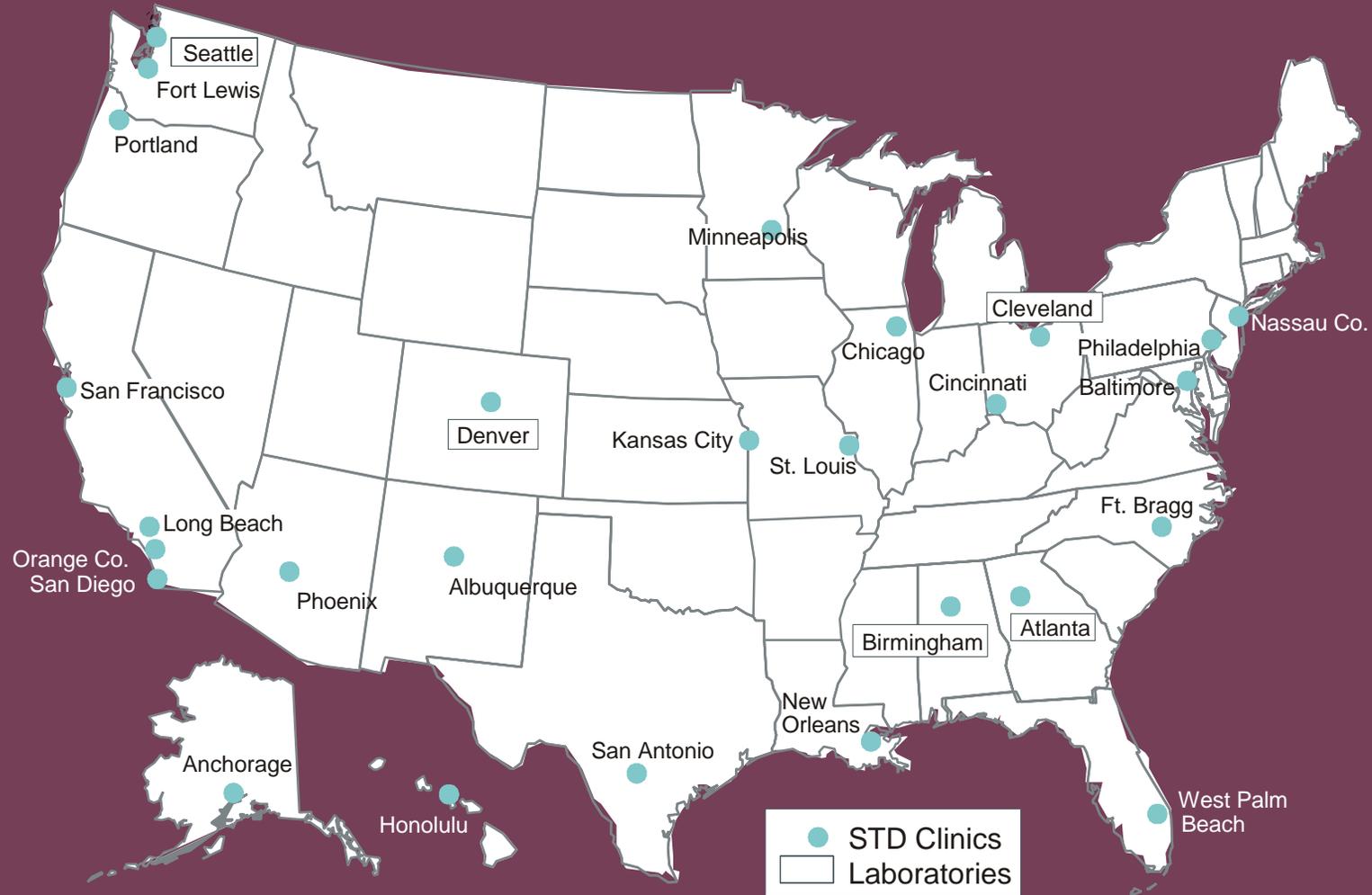
Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Prevalence of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990-1997



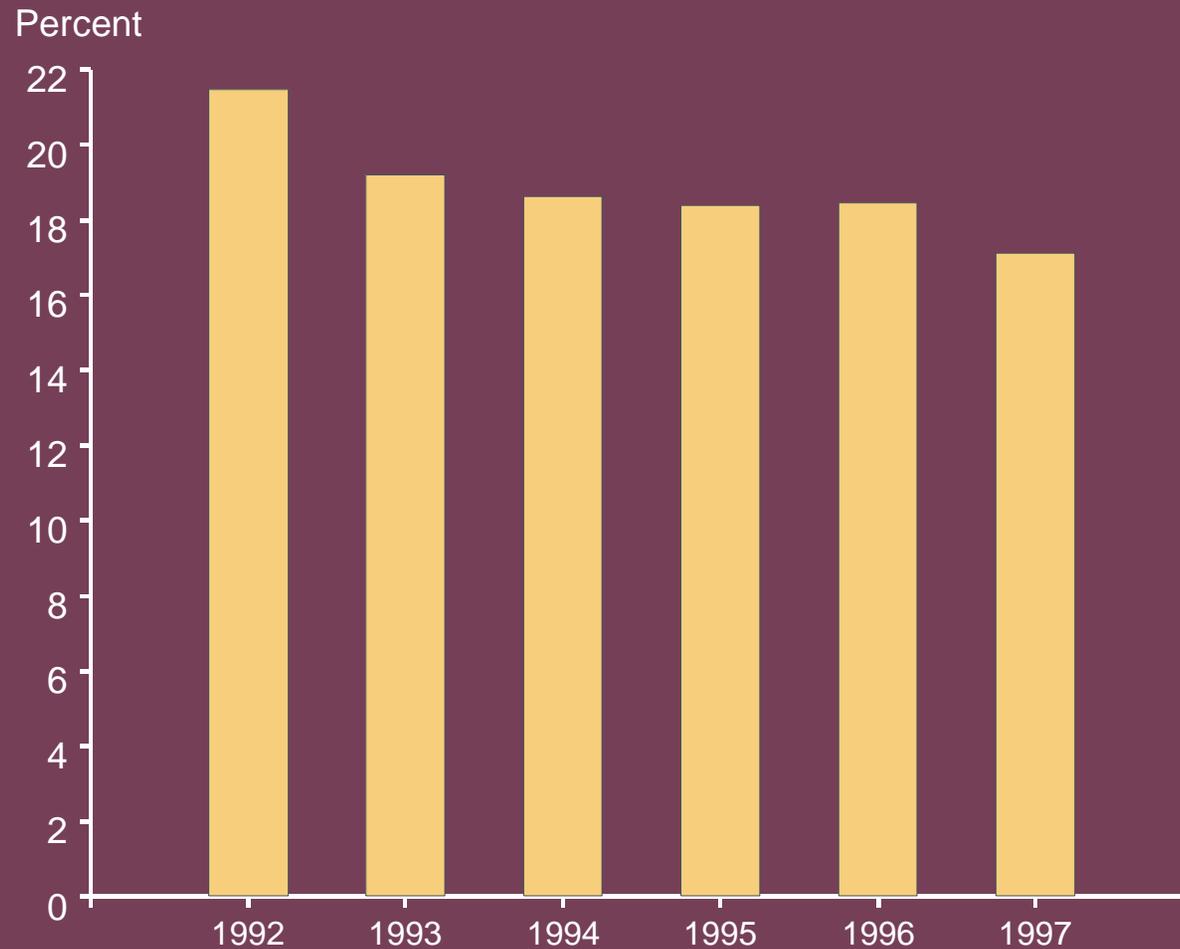
Note: Numbers of isolates with decreased susceptibility are given in the bars. There were nineteen (19) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996 and five in 1997. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 1997

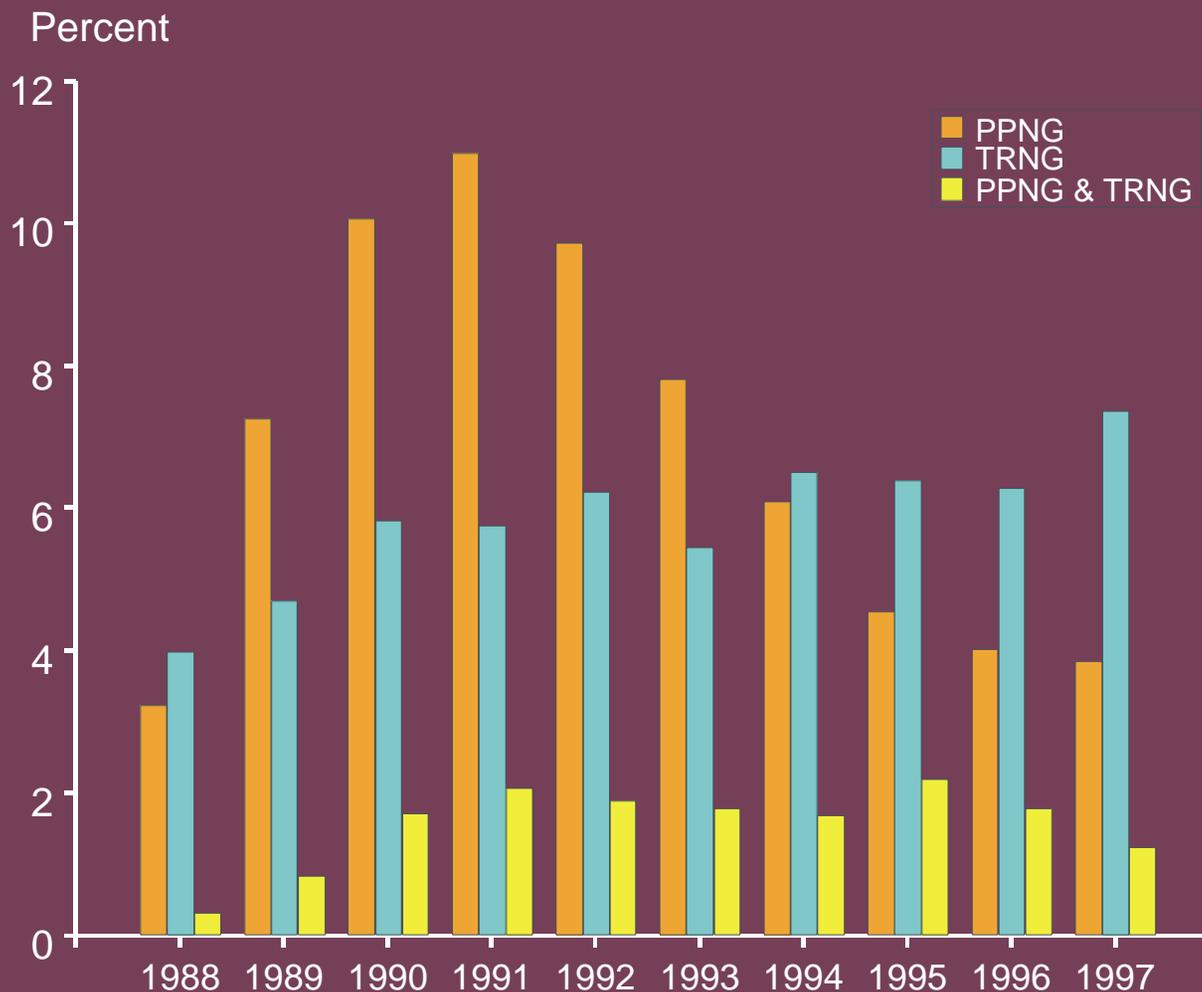


Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Proportion of men with gonorrhea who report having a previous gonorrhea infection within the past year, 1992-1997



Note: GISP cases with no information on previous episodes of gonorrhea were excluded. Data on previous episodes of gonorrhea were first collected in 1992.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) - Trends in plasmid-mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, 1988-1997



Note: "PPNG" (penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) and "TRNG" (tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*) refer to plasmid-mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, respectively.